[FEBRUARY, MDCCLXVI.] [NUMB. II.]

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1766.

[*Remainder of the Journal of the Commons-Houſe of Aſſembly begun in our laſt.*]

MONDAY the 3d Day of February, 1766.

A MESSAGE from his honour the lieutenant-governor, by the maſter in chancery, viz.

Mr. ſpeaker and gentlemen,

AS buſineſs is tranſacted with more preciſion in writing, than by converſation, and leſs liable to miſtakes, I choſe to communicate the purport of your meſſage, and the papers therewith ſent, to Col. Randolph, rather by letter than at an interview. I this morning received his anſwer: I ſend you a copy thereof, with my reply, and copies of two letters that paſſed afterwards. I ſend you alſo a copy of his majeſty's 49th inſtruction to governor Boone, by which you will ſee, that I am not to interfere with the powers and authorities given by the commiſſioners of his majeſty's cuſtoms to the ſurveyor-general, which I communicated to the council, when Col. Randolph was preſent, laſt week.

As to the part of your meſſage, intreating me to take ſuch ſteps as are in my power, for granting the requeſt of the merchants: It is needleſs for me at this day to acquaint you, that it would give me great pleaſure, to comply with any requeſt made to me by the repreſentatives of this province; my paſt behaviour muſt teſtify that, in my having done it, on all occaſions, when it was in my power. The law leaves me no power, in our preſent ſituation, to take any ſtep thereon. To this I have ſworn, and I ſhall perform it: and, from your own religious regard to a due performance of oaths, I am willing to flatter myſelf, that I ſhall not be further urged upon this matter, as it muſt be in vain.

I cannot conclude my anſwer, without taking ſome notice of the latter part of your meſſage, wherein you deſire me not to adhere to the advice of gentlemen whom his majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint, among others, his council, for the very purpoſe of adviſing his governor, and whom the king has entruſted with the executon of very important offices. I think myſelf obliged to do thoſe gentlemen the juſtice to ſay, that in forming the opinion they gave on this occaſion, they were not actuated by private intereſt; by influence, ſuch as governors are ſuppoſed to exert on certain points, I am ſure they were not, for I attempted none. The king having appointed a council for the aſſiſtance of the governor, in carrying on his ſervice, with the beſt advantage to the publick welfare, it would be dangerous preſumption in me to diſregard it, and it is my duty to avail myſelf of it.

February 3d, 1766. WILLIAM BULL.

The maſter in chancery delivered, at the ſame time, the following papers, which were read, and are as follows, viz.

Copy of a Letter from PETER RANDOLPH, *Eſquire, to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.*

SIR, FEBRUARY 2d, 1766.

HE[illegible] had the honour of receiving your's of this date; and in anſwer thereto, I beg leave to remind you, that on my arrival here, I informed you of the ſteps that had been taken to the northward, in relation to the clearance of ſhips; and I afterwards did myſelf the honour to attend your ſummons in the council-chamber, when I took the liberty of applying for your advice on a ſubject of that difficulty and importance. The council were pleaſed to decline giving any opinion thereon, and your honour ſeemed then to take offence, that the officers of the cuſtoms had ſo frequently applied to you, and that for the future you would not interfere in thoſe matters. Being apprehenſive that I might, probably, incur the cenſure of my ſuperiors, by uſing my endeavours alone, to open the port, at a time when Georgia, your neighbouring province, had received the ſtamps ſo far as relates to the ſhips; I beg'd leave to obſerve, that I ſhould not give the ſame directions here, I had in other parts.

However, if you are of opinion, that the port ſhould be opened, it will be neceſſary, that you ſignify your pleaſure to the naval officer, who is entirely under your controul and directions, and will take bond accordingly, and give a certificate thereof to the collector's office, who will, undoubtedly, follow his example. So far as I am concerned, I never have entertained the leaſt fear, that, under theſe circumſtances, I ſhould incur the cenſure of my ſuperiors, except as I have before ſaid, that I ſhould ſolely undertake to give directions contrary to the governor and council's opinion, in anſwer to the aſſembly, and thoſe, at a time when a neighbouring province had acquieſced, in ſome meaſure, under the ſtamp-act.

I do not mean, by this, to involve you in any difficulty, if you are perſuaded, that the meaſure ought to be purſued, I will chearfully concur with your honour in opinion, and I beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf with great eſteem, your honour's moſt obliged and obedient ſervant,

PETER RANDOLPH.

To the Honourable William Bull, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, & Commander in Chief, of the Province of South-Carolina.

Copy of a Letter from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, to PETER RANDOLPH, *Eſquire.*

SIR,

I THIS morning received your letter of yeſterday's date, and am only to obſerve, that it cannot be expected, that I will ſignify my concurrence in an opinion with you, when I am out of council, which is oppoſite to what was agreed upon in council, when you was preſent, viz. That it was not thought proper, that the governor and council ſhould give you any advice in the matter of opening the port; but that you had your own diſcretion and judgment to govern your proceedings relative thereto, in this province, as well as in others of your [illegible].

As to the naval officer, I have repeatedly told him, that though he might be nominally called the governor's officer, which, on this occaſion, is now much inſiſted on, it is well known to be otherwiſe, from the circumſtances of his appointment and ſecurity, as well as his behaviour before this ſituation of the ſtamp-act; he formerly acted according to his own diſcretion and conſcience, in the execution of his office, according to which he muſt continue to conduct himſelf, as I ſhould not interfere therein.

I am much obliged to you for your not meaning to involve me in any difficulty; but my compliance with your laſt propoſal, will moſt certainly involve me in an inconſiſtency, which it becomes me to avoid. I am, with great regard, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM BULL.

To the Honourable Peter Randolph, Eſquire, Surveyor-General, &c.

Copy of a Letter from PETER RANDOLPH, *Eſquire, to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.*

SIR, FEBRUARY 2, 1766.

I AM ſorry your honour ſhould diſſer with me, in relation to the naval officer. I have always conſidered him in that light, as I have never yet preſumed to intermeddle in his affairs. Let my deſire of opening the port be ever ſo great, I can by no means undertake to direct Mr. Raper, and conſequently Mr. Beaufain will do nothing of himſelf: When that obſtruction is removed, I ſhall do every thing that may be required on my part. If your honour ſhould have any thing to ſay more on this occaſion, I will, at your requeſt, do myſelf the honour to wait upon you. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, PETER RANDOLPH.

Copy of a Letter from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, to PETER RANDOLPH, *Eſquire.*

FEBRUARY 3, 1766. Monday near 10 o'Clock.

SIR,

I HAVE juſt received your letter of this morning. Tho' I am always very happy in Colonel Randolph's company, I ſhall not give you the trouble of coming to my houſe, to diſcourſe farther upon theſe matters, as I have no new arguments to make uſe of, and as (to avoid miſunderſtanding you, or being miſunderſtood myſelf) I have choſen the method of writing, to expreſs my own, and receive your ſentiments, on this occaſion. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM BULL.

To the Honourable Peter Randolph, Eſquire, Surveyor-General, &c.

Copy of his Majeſty's 49th Inſtruction, to Governor Boone.

AND WHEREAS the ſurveyors-general of our cuſtoms in the plantations are impowered, in caſes of the vacancy of any of the officers of any cuſtoms, by death, removal or otherwiſe, to appoint other perſons to execute ſuch offices, until they receive farther directions from our commiſſioners of our treaſury, or our high treaſurer, or commiſſioners of our cuſtoms for the time being: But in regard the diſtricts of the ſaid ſurveyors-general are very extenſive, and that they are required, at proper times, to viſit the offices in the ſeveral governments under their inſpection, and that it may happen, that ſome of the officers of our cuſtoms in the province of South-Carolina may die, at the time when the ſurveyor-general is abſent in ſome diſtant part of his diſtrict, ſo that he cannot receive advice of ſuch officer's death within a reaſonable time, and thereby make proviſion for carrying on the ſervice, by appointing ſome other perſon in the room of ſuch officer who may happen to die: Therefore, that there may be no delay given on ſuch occaſions, in caſe of ſuch abſence of the ſurveyor-general, or if he ſhould happen to die, and in ſuch caſes only, that upon the death of any collector of our cuſtoms within that our province, you muſt make choice of a perſon of known loyalty, experience, diligence and fidelity, to be employed in ſuch collector's room, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, until the ſurveyor-general of our cuſtoms ſhall be adviſed thereof, and appoint another to ſucceed in their places, or that further directions be given therein by our commiſſioners of our treaſury, or our high treaſurer, or by the commiſſioners of our cuſtoms for the time being, which ſhall be firſt ſignified; taking care, that you do not, under pretence of this inſtruction, interfere with the powers and authorities given by the commiſſioners of our cuſtoms to the ſaid ſurveyor-general, when he is able to put the ſame in execution.

Ordered, That Mr. Lynch and Mr. Pinckney do wait on his honour the lieutenant-governor, and humbly deſire he will communicate to this houſe, the firſt letter which he wrote to Colonel Randolph, upon the ſubject-matter of his meſſage.

The ſaid gentlemen being returned, reported to the houſe, that the lieutenant-governor having been waited upon (purſuant to their order) with the meſſage they had in charge, his honour was pleaſed to ſay, he would ſend the letter immediately.

A MESSAGE from his honour the lieutenant-governor, by the maſter in chancery, viz.

Mr. ſpeaker and gentlemen,

HIS honour the lieutenant-governor has ſent by me, the letter which you deſired.

And the ſaid letter was read, and is as follows, viz.

Copy of a Letter from the Lieutenant-Governor to Colonel RANDOLPH.

SIR, FEBRUARY 2, 1766.

I Received late laſt evening the incloſed papers, with a meſſage from the aſſembly, deſiring I will uſe my intereſt with you, that the petitioners may be relieved from the grievances they complain of; and as the intereſt of Great-Britain and this province are ſo nearly concerned upon this preſent occaſion, it is not to be doubted, but the requeſt of the repreſentatives of the whole province, communicated by me to you, will prevail upon you to do every thing in your power, for the benefit of the trade of this province, as you have in others of your diſtrict.

I now repeat to you what I formerly mentioned in council; that I will give to ſuch merchants and maſters of ſhips as requeſt it of me, a certificate under the provincial ſeal, that, under the preſent circumſtances of the diſtributor's having ſignified to me, that he is determined to adhere to his declaration, that he will not iſſue any ſtamp-papers, no ſtamp-papers are to be had in this province.

I beg the favour of you, to return me the papers herewith ſent, and inform me, what you intend to do in conſequence thereof. And I ſhall be glad to find it is in your power and inclination, to relieve the people of this province from any difficulties which they labour under. I am, your's, &c.

WILLIAM BULL.

To the Honourable Peter Randolph, Eſq; Surveyor-General, of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in the ſaid middle Diſtrict, in North-America, in Charleſtown.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, &c. Extraordinary.

DECEMBER 27, 1765.

THE ſtamp-act has been ſo fully, and ſo frequently proved to be inconſiſtent with the firſt principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, that little more is neceſſary to be ſaid on that head. We have ſeen almoſt every houſe of aſſembly on this continent, with an unexampled unanimity, bear their publick teſtimony againſt it *by loyal and ſolemn reaſons*, which run almoſt all in the ſame ſtrain. It appears to be the united voice of the people not to admit the law, but keep it from operating by all means in their power. Such a laudable ſpirit as this diffuſing itſelf ſo generally through the ſeveral provinces, has raiſed the drooping courage of the friends of liberty, and animated their hopes that our privileges, though inſolently attacked, may yet be ſafe, whatever wrath it may excite in the breaſt of tyrants, or ſuch as would be ſo if they could. But this pleaſure is not a little abated, by obſerving the almoſt total ſtagnation of buſineſs ſince the firſt of November. When the reſolution to decline all buſineſs, for the preſent, was formed by the lawyers of a neighbouring province, and ſoon followed by the gentlemen of that profeſſion in this and other provinces, it was generally ſuppoſed to have flowed from a principle of true love to their country.

And it might be the beſt ſcheme that could have been propoſed at that time; for it was much eaſier to engage a people long habituated to entertain a high veneration for the Britiſh parliament, to an unanimity in declining all buſineſs that required ſtamps, than to tranſact it in direct oppoſition to their authority, as the former might be done without denying their juriſdiction over us, but the latter could not without rejecting it altogether.

Therefore, the aforeſaid agreement, if intended only as a temporary expedient to prevent our falling into confuſion among ourſelves, (than which nothing can be more ruinous,) may juſtly be regarded as a moſt prudent meaſure; but if we are to continue doing no buſineſs, till the ſtamp-act is repealed, or we hear the iſſue of our petitions at the court of Great-Britain, it is evident that nothing can be more abſurd, for it is pregnant with the moſt hurtful conſequences, in whatever light we view it. Of this every man muſt be convinced after the ſlighteſt reflection.

In the firſt place, our preſent conduct is inconſiſtent with our former. We all agree that the act is unconſtitutional, that is, it is enacted by a body of men, who have no juriſdiction over us, and extends to ſuch things, as can from the known principles of the conſtitution under which we live, be the objects of no legiſlative power on earth, but our own aſſemblies. It cannot therefore be no more obligatory than a decree of the divan of Turky. None in this day of liberty will pretend to ſay, that duty binds us to yield obedience to any man, or any body of men, which form a part of the Britiſh conſtitution, when that man, or body of men, exceeds the limits preſcribed by that conſtitution. Why then do we pay ſuch a ſlaviſh ſubjection to what we unanimouſly agree to be not obligatory? Why did we compel, with a high hand, the ſtamp officers to reſign? Doubtleſs becauſe their office, if they continued to hold it, obliged them to execute a law not only exceeding oppreſſive, but what ought to be conſidered as null and void in itſelf. Our behaviour to thoſe gentlemen (if I may call them ſo) is utterly unjuſtifiable on any other principles. But our ſtopping buſineſs, and ſubjecting ourſelves to the numberleſs inconveniences ariſing from [illegible] paſſing no bonds, deeds, &c. at all, becauſe an act of parliament requires that ſuch inſtruments ſhall not be written on any thing but ſtamped paper, certainly implies this at leaſt, (if we may argue the ſentiments of men from their actions) that we think that act ought to be regarded, though declared repeatedly to be null and void in our opinion. For ſhame then let us no longer act ſuch a baſe, and inconſiſtent part.

Beſides, if it is aſked, what produced the forementioned reſolution to decline all buſineſs rather than uſe ſtamps? It will doubtleſs be anſwered, a ſpirit of oppoſition to the ſtamp act. But why ſhould we engage in a ſcheme of oppoſition which we muſt be ſure we cannot carry into execution ſo as to be effectual? Yea, that will certainly involve us in great difficulties, and do no good? Is this conſiſtent with common prudence? We all know buſineſs cannot ſtand ſtill long; things muſt revert to their uſual courſe after a few months at fartheſt. Suppoſe after all our applications and remonſtrances, the parliament and miniſtry do not think fit to repeal the law, what are we to do then? Will our ſtopping buſineſs, and putting ourſelves into great inconveniences, ſuch as cannot be borne with long, tend to haſten its repeal? Does compaſſion for a number of weak intimidated men, uſually influence haughty miniſters of ſtate ſo ſtrongly, as to make them give up great proſpects of laſting advantages ſo eaſily? None can imagine this. If then the law is repealed, we may be aſſured it will not be owing in any degree to this meaſure; and if it ſhould not be repealed, it is plain that we ſhall be obliged either to ſubmit to it, or carry on buſineſs in oppoſition to it, which we may as well do now as then, ſo that whatever be the iſſue, it is impoſſible we ſhould derive any benefit from perſiſting in this reſolution. But when any courſe of action can produce no advantage on the one hand, and is attended with certain miſchief on the other, it is the height of imprudence and folly to purſue it.

Again, our preſent conduct argues the baſeſt cowardice. We have been bluſtering for liberty for ſome months, but when put to the trial, we ſhrink back in a moſt daſtardly manner, and all our courage evaporates in ſmoke. Our behaviour at preſent is quite unaccountable, if it does not ſpring from this principle. No reaſons can be aſſigned for our not doing buſineſs as uſual, without regard to the ſtamp act, but theſe two; either we really believe that we are in duty bound to pay ſuch a degree of reſpect to an act of the Britiſh parliament, or that we fear that after all it will be executed, and ſo dread its penalties: The former cannot be allowed, becauſe inconſiſtent with our declared ſentiments: The latter therefore muſt be the real cauſe. I am perſuaded there are few Americans but would reſent it highly to be called cowards; but all ought to conſider, whether ſuch a diſhonourable character does not, in fact, belong to them, while they are involving themſelves in the greateſt difficulties out of a ſneaking, ſlaviſh dread of what can never do them any hurt, if they will act with ſpirit; and that the ſtamp act is of ſuch a nature I ſhall prove before I have done. The evils that flow from this deteſtable ſource are too obvious to eſcape the ſlighteſt obſervation. If the miniſters of ſtate find that a few big words will terrify us, they will never ceaſe heaping one load after another upon us, till we become like Iſſachar of old, who is ſaid, "to be a ſtrong aſs crouching down between two burdens:" Nothing can be of more importance than to convince the miniſtry that we will not tamely bear the leaſt infringement of our rights, and that every wicked attempt to do it, whoever be the author of it, will meet with the contempt and indignation it deſerves. We never before had ſuch an opportunity of doing this as now; let us then improve it to the beſt advantage. And we may depend upon it, that if this audacious attack on our liberties fails, we ſhall be treated with more caution for the future. ---- But further, thoſe who think it beſt ſtill to decline buſineſs till we hear

NOW ſelling off, at NINE for ONE, ready Money, a large Aſſortment of Goods, conſiſting of very uſeful Articles, by THEODORE GAILLARD, jun.

N.B. His Country Cuſtomers will be ſupplied with every Article as uſual.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of THOMAS BEE, late of Prince-George Winyaw, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment by that time, as their reſpective Bonds are diſcharged after, they will be ſued without further Notice.

BREWTON & SMITH.

TO BE SOLD, A Quantity of Fifty Tons of the beſt LOGWOOD, to be ſold by Captain [illegible] from Lymington, by EZ. CORBETT, & Co.

SEVERAL neat NEGROES, Men, Women and Children, Country Born, to be ſold at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday 12th March 1766, at the Exchange, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Benefit of the Creditors of the Perſonal Eſtate of THOMAS BEE, deceaſed. The Conditions will be made known at the Time of Sale. --All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make Payment by that Day, and thoſe having Demands thereon, to bring in the ſame duly atteſted, to be ſettled by

GEORGE HOWE, Executor.

TO BE SOLD very cheap, Mahogany DESKS. Enquire of [illegible]

UPWARDS of Fifty Tons of the beſt LOGWOOD, to be ſold by Captain [illegible] from Lymington, by EZ. CORBETT, & Co.

DICKERSON, of the Bogueing Dolphin. Enquire for the ſaid Maſter on board, or at Mr. Baillie's Town.

TO BE SOLD very cheap, Mahogany DESKS. Enquire of [illegible]

TWO neat and ſtrong Mahogany DESKS. Enquire of CHARLES CROFT, Cabinet-Maker.

the Iſſue of our petitions to the Court for redreſs, would do well to conſider, whether the method they are adviſing to elude the ſtamp-act is not the moſt effectual way to bring on its execution. The ſhutting up the courts of juſtice, and other publick offices, is attended with ſo many immediate evils, that it can never be long endured in any, much leſs in a trading country. It opens a wide door to every villainy; knaviſh debtors may defraud their creditors with impunity, and all property is rendered in a degree inſecure. So many individuals will ſoon be very great ſufferers, that there is ſtrong reaſon to fear, that many who do not ſee far into things, will conclude it is better to admit the ſtamp-act, than continue under their preſent difficulties: This will tend to weaken effectually the ſpirit of oppoſition, and diſunite us; and whenever that is done, the act will execute itſelf. Finally, if the law is not repealed (and we do not know that this will ever be done) we ſhall moſt certainly be obliged to give up the preſent meaſure, or admit the law: To do the latter, is enſlaving ourſelves to all intents and purpoſes; the ſooner then the former is done the better.

Beſides we are now taking the directeſt method to prevent a repeal of the law. Let the people, the miniſtry and parliament of Great-Britain, be convinced that we are intimidated to a high degree, and that the way in which we are attempting to elude the execution of the law, will infallibly, after ſome time, compel us to ſubmit to it, and they will give themſelves no farther trouble about us. They know by repeated experience, that every new tax creates uneaſineſs in many individuals, yea, ſometimes, great tumults; but if the matter ends there, they give themſelves no concern about it. Such diſturbances are what they more or leſs expect. No one then, that will give himſelf a little time to reflect, will imagine that they will relinquiſh a proſpect of drawing immenſe ſums annually into the treaſury, and thereby leſſening their own burthens, for a little clamour and noiſe; eſpecially if it be conſidered that they are every year extremely puzzled to deviſe new ways of raiſing money to anſwer the growing expences of government, becauſe the nation is overloaded with debt, and almoſt every article they can think of, taxed more than it can bear. Beſides, let it be ſeriouſly conſidered that it is beyond all doubt a favourite project both of the miniſtry and parliament to eſtabliſh by this act a preſent right to tax America, whenever they judge it

This point is to them of the laſt importance, and carry it, they know they can always burthen us impoſitions as we are able to bear them; and what lay upon us will be ſo much taken off from them-

We may be aſſured therefore, that while there is the leaſt ſuſpect left that this law will execute itſelf, they will think of repealing it. When miniſters are graſping at , they never give over their wicked projects, till they deſpair of their ſucceſs. What imaginable reaſon e we to hope they will drop their deſign, when we our-ves, by our fooliſh conduct, are furniſhing them with reaſons to expect its ſucceeding to their wiſhes? It is certainly ſtupid to the laſt degree to indulge hopes ſo abſolutely groundleſs, much more ſo to act upon them.

The moſt effectual way to procure a repeal, or at leaſt a ſuſpenſion of that law, is to ſhow them that nothing will ever execute it, but down right force. This will make them deſpair of ever executing it at all: For we may be aſſured the moſt infatuated miniſtry that ever plagued the nation will never attempt it this way; (as I ſhall demonſtrate before I conclude) but this is not to be done but by conſidering the law as abſolutely null and void in itſelf, and behaving ourſelves in all things, as though it did not exiſt. In this way we have a fair proſpect of preſerving our liberties unviolated, and tranſmitting them to poſterity. While we are neglecting it, we are certainly chargeable with diſloyalty to our country. True loyalty does not conſiſt in a blind attachment to the perſon and intereſt of a prince, but in a rational well-grounded zeal for the conſtitution and liberties of our country. I ſuppoſe no man will deny that thoſe gentlemen, who in the reign of [illegible] loſt their lives in the cauſe of [illegible] for all reaſonable [illegible] Jeffries, Jack, &c. thoſe bloody miniſters of that wicked [illegible] notwithſtanding all their zeal for [illegible] and attachment. True loyalty does not require a blind ſubmiſſion to all the demands of our mother country, be they right or wrong; but a ſteady exertion of all our powers to maintain that conſtitution, which is the glory and happineſs of us both. Let us therefore with the ſame unanimity, with which we have acted hitherto, purſue thoſe meaſures which have the directeſt tendency to anſwer that important purpoſe. Let us pay a due regard to the parliament of Great-Britain, but not one moment ſeem to give up our liberties, by allowing ſhe has a right to enſlave us. Let us no longer perſiſt in a courſe ſo evidently ſhameful and ruinous, but puſh on all kinds of buſineſs as uſual. If we are but unanimous, we have no difficulty before us but what we can eaſily ſurmount. And we need not fear an unanimity, if our men of influence will but lead the way: Nay let but a few begin, and there is no doubt but all will readily follow ſo noble an example.

Some may object, that if we proſecute buſineſs as uſual without ſtamps, orders will be given to ſhips of war to ſeize and make prizes of all our veſſels, and ſo put an end to our trade. To this I anſwer, that ſuch an infatuated reſolution, if taken cannot be perſiſted in long. Thoſe who imagine this an objection of any weight, ſhow great ignorance of our ſtrength. Whatever courtiers may pretend, Great-Britain is in fact more dependent on us then we on her; and ſo it will prove to be, if the matter is ever put to a fair trial. It is well known that by our conſumption of her manufactures we maintain a large proportion of her people: I believe any intelligent merchant will allow I keep within bounds, if I aſſert, that at leaſt a million of her inhabitants depend entirely on their commerce with the colonies for their daily bread. If then ſuch an order as that mentioned, ſhould be executed, all intercourſe with our mother country will be cut off, all remittances, and freſh orders for goods, would ceaſe; the merchants would no longer be able to take off the ſame quantity of goods from the manufacturers; they would ſoon be obliged to diſcharge all thoſe workmen that are employed in making ſuch articles as we conſume, this would inſtantly reduce that vaſt number of people to a ſtarving condition. Now let any ſober thinking man conſider what a complicated Scene of diſtreſs would immediately overſpread the kingdom after ſuch an event. The convulſions that would neceſſarily ariſe, are not to be imagined, much leſs deſcribed. But this is not all; it is alſo known, that though Great-Britain carries on an extenſive trade, to almoſt all parts of the world, yet in moſt the balance is againſt her; no where is the balance conſiderably in her favour, but in the trade to Portugal, and in that to America; the far greater part of the caſh they receive comes from the latter. Many branches of their trade, however they may enrich individuals, and are neceſſary to be carried on, yet are conſtantly draining the kingdom of her ſpecie, and would ſoon impoveriſh it, if it were not for the balance of caſh in their favour, conſtantly coming in from other quarters. If then one of their principal ſtreams of [illegible] and that on which far the greateſt quantity flows in to them, be ſtopped for a time, it is plain, that every branch of [illegible] muſt languiſh for want of caſh to keep it alive, and they muſt very ſpeedily carry off the far greater part of the ſpecie of the nation, and ſo finally ruin all trade, which can never ſubſiſt without a ſufficient medium to carry it on. This will be the ſhocking ſituation of Great-Britain, if her [illegible] with the colonies is cut off. We may be aſſured therefore that ſuch a diſtreſſed reſtitution as this could not hold long. The inconveniencies we ſhould be [illegible] would ever; new ones will be erected ſpeedily in every part of the country. Theſe will go a great way towards ſupplying the wants, if not of luxury, yet of a decent frugality. The quantity of goods already imported, will, for three or four years, ſupply their deficiency, before the expiration of which period, the miniſtry, parliament and people of Great-Britain, muſt be convinced of their error. Our ſeamen indeed would be unemployed, but they are not very numerous, and various ways might be contrived to ſecure them from diſtreſſing want. Our merchants and traders would alſo be temporary ſufferers, that is, they would loſe the profits of their buſineſs while the obſtruction to trade laſted. But I dare ſay we have few gentlemen of that profeſſion, who would not chearfully forego a temporary advantage, when the good of their country, eſpecially the preſervation of her liberty, demands it.

But ſome will aſk farther, what if a military force be ſent upon us to compel us to ſubmiſſion? To ſuch I anſwer, that ſuch an apprehenſion is abſolutely groundleſs. For the ſmalleſt degree of reflexion will convince any one, that this meaſure will produce the ſame, yea more ruinous conſequences to Great-Britain than the former. If an army is ſent over ſufficient to ſubdue all oppoſition, it is plain that all trade will languiſh, and be entirely ruined, by the time they have forced the execution of the law. Commerce can never hold up her head where military power domineers. Our wealth would be exhauſted, induſtry diſcouraged, and we diſabled any longer from purchaſing their manufactures, and remitting them thoſe ſupplies of caſh, which gives nerves to all their trade elſewhere. Hence our mother country would ſoon be in the doleful condition above deſcribed, if this meaſure is purſued. Beſides the government is exceedingly embarraſſed with debt, and put to no ſmall difficulty to find means to keep up the publick credit. It will be therefore no eaſy matter for the moſt reſolute and popular miniſters to raiſe money to execute ſuch a project. Such a number of men as would be neceſſary to force obedience to this law are not eaſily raiſed, much leſs are they eaſily maintained----Even though we ſhould be compelled to maintain them at laſt, yet before that point would be carried, a very great expence would neceſſarily enſue. Beſides, ſuch a method would defeat the main purpoſes of the act. The deſign of it is doubtleſs what it is profeſſed to be, to bring money into the treaſury; but a country impoveriſhed, and ruined by a military force, can pay little or no money into the treaſury.

Theſe things are very obvious; there are multitudes of people in Britain, who were able to forſee them, who are ſtrongly engaged by intereſt to forſee and prevent them. Not only the merchants who trade to this continent, and manufacturers, who depend upon them, but every great trading company in the nation will be moſt ſenſibly affected, and perhaps none more than the Eaſt-India company, whoſe weight and influence in the government, are well known. A great part of the commodities they import, ſuch as China ware, tea, ſilks, cottons, &c. are vended in America. Theſe would lie upon their hands; and a growing ſcarcity of caſh would oblige them in a few years, to intermit their trade altogether. All theſe large and powerful bodies of men would exert their utmoſt influence to prevent ſuch a deſtructive meaſure, they would draw after them the far greater part of the nation. It would therefore be certain ruin to any miniſter to puſh it.

No ſober thinking man, who coolly weighs things will believe, after what has been ſuggeſted has been duly conſidered, that it would be poſſible for the moſt popular miniſter or miniſters, that ever directed the helm of ſtate, to carry a ſcheme againſt ſo much oppoſition. Men are ſeldom ſo infatuated, as to be willing to be ruined themſelves to ruin others, and never ſo but when drunk with paſſion, and it is utterly inconceivable that ſuch a fit of madneſs ſhould ſeize the greater part of a nation. Men will be generally ſwayed by their own intereſt, when they ſee that required; but here their intereſt is plain, that it is impoſſible they ſhould not ſee them; if we allege them only [illegible] to do to complete our deliverance, but to puſh on all buſineſs as uſual; and if an infatuated miniſtry ſhould order the ſeizure of our ſhips, ſuſpend all traffic with our mother-country. The lawyers, I am perſuaded, are only waiting for the united voice of the people to call them to it. The good opinion I entertain of that reſpectable body, will not allow me to indulge the leaſt ſuſpicion that cowardice, or a miſtaken notion, that the law is obligatory, influences their preſent conduct. In a common cauſe, where all are equally intereſted, it is not reaſonable that one order of men ſhould be expoſed to miniſterial reſentment more than others; we ought all to be equally forward. Let them be unanimouſly requeſted to proceed in the diſcharge of their reſpective duties as uſual, and they will without ſcruple chearfully obey the call of their country.

PHILOLUTHERUS.

To the PRINTER of the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE, and COUNTRY JOURNAL.

SIR,

WE are agreeably informed that many of our *publick ſpirited* Planters have determined not to ſell a Barrel of Rice at any Rate to the G-----ns, either by themſelves or Factors, *while* they continue to take thoſe *worſe* than peſtilential, thoſe *Liberty-deſtroying* Stamps; and 'tis to be wiſhed our Merchants, in Imitation of their noble Reſolution, and that of ſeveral of our Siſter-Colonies to the Northward, would not ſend any Proviſions to the uncommonly tame Bar--dians *while* they take them; but perhaps ſome over-tender-hearted Perſons may think this too unchriſtian-like, and that they cannot but ſend Rice to them merely to keep them from ſtarving, whether ſuch *imprudent pity* is really their Motive, or whether they think it would be *a greater pity imprudently* to loſe ſo fine a Chance of making a good Voyage, while ſo many ſtupid Fellows to the Northward let old *ſtale* Notions of *publick Spirit* prevent them, it matters not; but if the Bar--dians are not ſtarved into an honeſt penitential Senſe of their moſt heinous Sin againſt their own and their Fellow-Subjects Liberties, may it not be of fatal Conſequence *at leaſt* to thoſe other Iſlands that have acted a nobler Part more worthy of our Aſſiſtance, and ſerve to rivet their Chains *undeſervedly* upon them.

All America, not precipitately, as the Rep----tives of our Fellow-Subjects in Great-Britain entered into this *ruinous miniſterial* Meaſure, but maturely and deliberately, after ſeveral Months Conſideration, have declared the Stamp-Act UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and the Stamps a BADGE of Slavery, if they are right, and has there been to this Day the leaſt Shadow of an Argument produced to prove them wrong? Then what Right has our Fellow-Subjects in Great-Britain to expect our Acceptance of them for a *ſingle Moment?* Will not that ſingle Moment's Compliance, *at leaſt diſgrace* us forever, and prove *demonſtrally*, that we were Slaves *for that Moment?* And why ſhould we make ourſelves Slaves even *for a Moment*, any more than THEY would in the like Caſe, by ſubmitting to a Tax *their own* Rep------tives never conſented to, which we think they are not baſe and rotten enough *yet* to do, tho' that great Degree of Corruption that muſt have operated amongſt them, before it could be attempted to make us do ſo, ſhews glaringly that fatal Period cannot be *far* diſtant.----I am ſure we ſhould ſhew ourſelves altogether unworthy Conſtituents of *our own* Repreſentatives, were we capable of making ſo abject a Submiſſion; *they* have done every Thing in their [illegible]

STRAYED from Mr. Gadſden's Plantation up the Path, on Sunday Afternoon the 16th of February 1766, a bright bay Ox, fourteen Hands and an half high, branded on the off-ſhoulder with an obſcure broad arrow, like R, and had on a Bell. Whoever delivers the ſaid Ox to Doctor Dict, in Charleſtown, or to the above Plantation, ſhall receive Two DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on Monday the 17th inſtant, a Negro Man named JOHN MATTHEWS, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has a ſtiff knee. Whoever will bring the ſaid Negro to his maſter, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward, and all reaſonable charges, if brought any diſtance. Any perſon or perſons are forbid harbouring or employing the ſaid Negro, as they may be proſecuted as the law directs. JOHN MATTHEWS.

COWES and a MARKET.

THE Ship Counteſs of Donegall, John Sinclair, Maſter, burthen about 300 Tons, Carpenter's Meaſure, now lies at Rice Ferry, and will ſail with the firſt fair Wind for the above Port. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to JOHN SINCLAIR, Junior, in Elliot-ſtreet.—Who will ſell a few Caſks of Rice. Charleſtown, February 22, 1766.

Sober, honeſt, [illegible] taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs, by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliot-ſtreet.—Who will ſell a few Caſks of Rice. Charleſtown, February 22, 1766.

LONDON, November 18.

THEY write from Warſaw, that ſeveral conferences have lately been held there, in order to adjuſt the differences between the clergy and nobleſſe; which, however, 'tis foreſeen will be a work of time and difficulty; as the latter demand, 1. That the clergy make no more appeals to the court of Rome. 2. That the firſt fruits be aboliſhed. 3. That a ſtrict enquiry be made into the conduct of the Abbeys and their Monks. 4. That the tythes be paid in money. 5. That the Clergy conſent to make a free gift every year to the Republick. 6. That they be no longer permitted to take any eſtate or revenue in farm, and eſpecially thoſe of the crown. 7. That they meddle not with affairs of State. And, 8thly. That they confound not, as has been the caſe hitherto, their rights with thoſe of the Equeſtrian order.----Theſe demands will certainly meet with great oppoſition on the part of the Clergy.

A rumour prevails, that the language of a certain foreign court is of late ſtrangely altered; for which various ſhrewd conjectures are aſſigned by politicians at the weſt end of the town.

The report of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York being to be created Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain is again revived, and that he will be aſſiſted in the management of that high department by a council of rear admirals, who have come home to the Britiſh flag, both at home and abroad.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint William Gordon, Eſq; to be his miniſter at the court of Bruſſels, in the room of Sir James Potter recalled.

On Wednesday and Thurſday laſt, the right hon. [illegible] had two conferences with his majeſty.

Private letters from Madrid ſay, that the council have [illegible] their demands for the ſiege of Manilla, to [illegible] a million of dollars.

It is very confidently reported, that the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, Eſq; will ſhortly have one of the [illegible]

Next Monday is to come on in the court of common pleas, before Lord Camden, the very important queſtion, that has ſo long depending, whether ſecretaries of ſtate have the power to iſſue a warrant in any caſe but high treaſon.

The following is a liſt of the important changes that 'tis ſaid, will, before the meeting of parliament take place.

The Duke of Bedford, and the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, to be of the C----t Council, and hold no office.

The Duke of Marlborough to have a vacant garter.

Earl Temple, Secretary of ſtate, for the Southern department.

Earl of Egmont, preſident of the Council.

Earl of Gower, Lord Chamberlain.

Earl of Briſtol, Lord Privy Seal.

Earl of Halifax, Great Wardrobe.

Earl of Shelburn, and Lord Lyttelton, Poſtmaſters-general.

Right Hon. Mr. Grenville, firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

Lord North, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Hunter, Sir John Turner, and Mr. Thomas Pitt, Lords of the treaſury.

The Earl of Sandwich, firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

Admiral Keppel, Dr. Hay, Lord Carysfort, Mr. A. Hervey, and Richard Vernon, Lords of the Admiralty.

Earl Thomond, Cofferer.

Earl Powis, Treaſurer, and Lord Charles Spencer, Controller of the Houſhold.

Right Hon. Mr. Stanley, Treaſurer of the navy.

Right Hon. Mr. Ellis, Secretary at war.

Mr. Nugent, Mr. Rigby, and Mr. James Grenville, Vice Treaſurers of Ireland.

Mr. Thurloe, Solicitor to the treaſury.

Mr. Neville Neville, Paymaſter of the penſions.

Mr. Thynne and Mr. Seymour, of the Board of Green Cloth. ----Some other changes in the inferior offices, but are not named as fixed.

This day a great board of Treaſury was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, at which ſeveral gentlemen from North-America attended.

Nov. 20. *Advices from the Hague, of the 10th of this month, inform us, that Sir Joſeph Yorke, his Britannick Majeſty's miniſter there, was preparing to return to England, to take upon him a conſiderable employment under the government.*

Yeſterday an extraordinary meſſenger was diſpatched to his Grace the Duke of Richmond at Paris.

A curious marble buſt of the right hon. Lord Camden, we are informed is now executing by an eminent artiſt, to be placed in the temple of worthies at Stowe in Buckinghamſhire.

The right hon. Mr. Pitt is expected at his houſe in Jermyn-ſtreet next Friday, from Somerſetſhire, to reſide here during the Winter.

A Plan is now under conſideration, laid down by Major Rogers, in order to diſcover the North-Weſt-Paſſage over North-America by land, which ſo often in vain has been attempted by ſea.

Some letters from Dantzick aſſure us, that a [illegible] five or ſix thouſand Ruſſian troops is approaching the Poliſh Pruſſia, and has orders to take up winter quarters in Poland.

Letters from Naples, by way of Rome, adviſe, that the French ambaſſador at that court ſet out ſuddenly for Paris in the night between the 23d and 24th ultimo.

The report of the French having refuſed the payment of the Canada bills is without foundation; the 24th inſtant, it is ſaid, being aſſixed upon for adjuſting and ſettling the time of payment, to the entire ſatisfaction of the proprietors.

[illegible] ſaid to be in motion [illegible]

[illegible] be ſent to [illegible] a European [illegible] be [illegible] an eſtabliſhment [illegible]

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, January 30.

PRIVATE letters from England by the late veſſels adviſe, that great uneaſineſs prevails among the manufacturers, in general, and all that have any connexion with them; that ſeveral petitions were preparing to be preſented to the parliament, aſſoon as it met, to repreſent grievances, and obtain a repeal of the acts that have occaſioned them; particularly the ſtamp-act, which was becoming as odious in England as in America: that great numbers warmly intereſted themſelves againſt it, both by ſpeaking and writing: that the oppoſition made to it in America, was in general highly approved in England; and it was the current report and opinion in London, that the act would be immediately repealed or ſuſpended, aſſoon as the parliament met: that general Amherſt was often conſulted and always gave advice and acted as a true friend to the colonies, contrary to the opinion that had been conceived of him by many people in America: that there were various opinions among the great men, concerning the ſentiments that the miniſtry and parliament would have of our determined oppoſition to the ſtamp-act, and what would be their proceedings thereupon: Some who have been ſo intoxicated with power, as to think themſelves entitled to an implicit obedience, whatever contradiction might appear between their actions and the deſign of their appointment, received the news of our proceedings with high reſentment and rage, and ſeemed diſpoſed to enforce the act, whatever abſurdities it might lead them to, or however ruinous the conſequences to Great-Britain, as well as the colonies; but the nation in general thought more reaſonably: and as the act ſo plainly appeared to be unconſtitutional and deſtructive in its nature, both to Great-Britain and her colonies, it was thought thoſe perſons who had been more active in preventing its execution, and thereby the miſchiefs it would have occaſioned, will at home be conſidered as the greateſt friends to the Engliſh government and nation: and that thoſe who have been moſt officious in promoting its operation, will be conſidered in a contrary light, and as being more tentive to preſerve the favour of men in power, than the rights and privileges of their country.

By a letter from Jamaica we learn, that Bread is like to be a very ſcarce article in that Iſland.

February 3. *A letter from London, dated Nov. 26, 1765, received via Boſton, ſays, that all the reſtrictions will be taken off the North-American trade aſſoon as the parliament meets; and that more good will be done for us than we expected.*

Laſt night arrived here from Amſterdam, but laſt from Falmouth, in ſix weeks, the brigantine Briſtol-Packet, Capt. Brigſtock, but came away in ſuch a hurry, he left all his Engliſh papers behind: By him we learn, that great indulgences were intended to be granted America; that an account of all the American proceedings were arrived there by Capt. Bolderſon, in the Earl of Halifax Packet, who got into Falmouth the 10th of December.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6. *Extract of a letter from Northampton county, in this province, Jan. 31, 1766.---"The magiſtrates of this county, taking into conſideration the repeated complaints of their inhabitants, for want of a due diſtribution of juſtice, by ſhutting up the courts of juſtice, have reſolved, from the extreme neceſſity of the caſe, to open the courts, and proceed to buſineſs, as uſual. By their order all the law offices have opened accordingly."*

Captain Campbell, from Nevis, adviſes, that Admiral Carrell had ſeized four or five veſſels at Antigua, ſaid to belong to New-England and this place, for not having ſtamped clearances; but that it was reported he had releaſed them again, on a remonſtrance from the inhabitants; and alſo that the ſtamp-maſter there had reſigned his office.

Our advices, by private letters from Cork, are, that the people of Ireland highly commend the oppoſition the North-Americans have given to the Stamp-Act; and that it was the general opinion there, that that law would be repealed, or at leaſt ſuſpended, on the meeting of the parliament.

By a letter from St. Chriſtophers, dated December 22, we learn, that the ſhip ---, ſaid to be from New-York for Antigua, applied for St. John's harbour; but they would not go in, on account of the ſtamps taking place there, but proceeded farther. They made heavy complaints, and not a man in the Iſland would ſhip the ſtamp-officer company, though before he was univerſally beloved; ſo that he reſigned his office; ſince which ſeveral veſſels have been cleared without ſtamps, and all affairs go on there as uſual without them, and it is thought the reſt of the Iſlands will follow their example.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated December 29, 1765, which may be depended upon.

"Lord Colville does not moleſt any veſſels that arrive here without ſtamp clearances, &c. but allows them to paſs and repaſs as uſual. And the ſtamp-diſtributor has orders (it is ſuppoſed from home) not to proſecute for breach of the ſtamp-law."

"A correſpondent writes us, that it is under conſideration of ſome of the Northern Colonies, to paſs an Act prohibiting the killing of Lamb or young Sheep for three years; and to give a large bounty for raiſing them, with Goats of the larger kind, which are to be had at the Vineyard, and Wood's-Hole, in New-England."

CHARLES-TOWN, February 25.

BY Captain M'Alpine from New-Providence, we are informed, That the Brig John and Charles, Captain O'Neal, from Philadelphia for Liſbon, (mentioned in our Paper of the 7th ult.) arrived ſafe at Providence; that ſhe had been repaired, and was to ſail in ſeven or eight Days after Captain M'Alpine, on her intended Voyage.

The Sloop --------, Captain Dyer, of and from Rhode-Iſland, for this Port, after being at Sea 51 Days in a very leaky Condition, attempting ſeveral Times to get into the Port of her Deſtination, was blown off the Coaſt, and is alſo ſafe arrived at New-Providence.

Capt. Lindſay, in a Sloop from St. Euſtatia, but laſt from this Port, is ſafe arrived at New-York.

On Tueſday the 4th inſtant the Charleſtown plate carrying weight for age was won by Mr. Lynche's roan Colt HAVANA, three years old, weight 6 ſtone, 2 lb. 1

Mr. Charles Elliott's black Horſe JASON, aged, 10 ſtone, - - - - - - - - Diſt.

On wedneſday the 5th, the colts plate carrying weight for age, was won by Mr. Lynche's bay Colt NOBLE, three years old, weight 7 ſtone. - - - - - - 1

Mr. Ainſlie's roan Colt BLANK, three years old, 7 ſtone, - - - - - - - Diſt.

Mr. B. Waring's bay filly, 3 years old, 7 ſtone, Diſt.

Mr. J. Waring's roan colt, 3 years old, 7 ſtone, (threw his rider) - - - - - - - Diſt.

Mr. Izard's grey colt, 3 years old, 7 ſtone, (fell) Diſt.

On tueſday the 18th the Parker's-Ferry plate, carrying weight for age, was won by Mr. Lynche's colt HAVANA, 3 years old, 6 ſtone, 2 lb. - - - - - 1

Mr. Elliott's bay horſe BABRAM, ſix years old, 8 ſtone, 4 lb. - - - - - - - Diſt.

Mr. Ainſlie's roan colt BLANK, three years old, 7 ſtone, 2 lb. - - - - - - - Diſt.

Mr. Ford's bay gelding, - - - - - - Diſt.

Mr. Mayrant's Engliſh mare DUTCHESS, five years old, 8 ſtone, 4 lb. - - - - - Diſt.

On wedneſday the 19th, the colts plate at the ſame place, carrying weight for age, was won by Mr. Lynche's bay colt NOBLE, 3 years old, weight 7 ſtone, - - - 1

Dr. Reid's roan colt, 2 years old, 7 ſtone, - Diſt.

*** We have received ſeveral Anſwers to CROMONICUS's Queſtion, publiſhed in this Paper of the 28th January; which ſhall be taken Notice of ſo ſoon as we have room.

†*† Thoſe Gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favour the Printer of this Paper with Advertiſements, are requeſted to ſend them in by Two o'Clock on Monday Afternoon.

§§§ Advertiſements left out this Week for want of Room will be in our next.

CUSTOM-HOUSE. INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Benjamin, T. Tucker, from St. Auguſtine.
Brig Charming-Betſey, Coll M'Alpine, New-Providence.
Brig Achillis, T. Berwick, London & Havana.
Schooner Rebeccah, R. Craig, Havana.
Brig Barbados-Packet, T. Wilſon, Mobille.
Schooner Polly, W. Marſhall, Philadelphia.
Brig Pr. of Wales, T. Maſon, Philadelphia.
Snow Jeſſe, J. Winſlow, Leverpool and Cork.

CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.

Sloop Two-Mary's, R. Gilbert, for Sunbury.
Sloop Pairleſs, N. Albuoy, Antigua.
Sloop Little-Betſey, H. Hopkins, St. Auguſtine.
Brig Succeſs, J. Henderſon, Penſacola.
Ship Bellona, T. Parkinſon, Oporto.
Sloop Back-River, D. Ferguſon, St. Auguſtine.
Sloop Molly, F. Robinſon, St. Euſtatia.
Sloop March, Thomas Butterfield, Curaſſow.
Schooner Betſey, J. Armiſtead, Virginia.
Sloop Polly, J. Shand, Barbados.
Ship Mary, J. Beevley, North-Carolina.
Brig Elizabeth, H. Angus, Liſbon.
Brig Jenny, J. Puddicombe, Cadiz.
Ship Union, A. Hooper, Liſbon.

For the Benefit of Mrs. OSBORNE,

At the THEATRE in QUEEN-STREET, on THURSDAY next, 27th February, will be preſented,

A COMEDY, CALLED

THE CONSTANT COUPLE;

OR, A TRIP TO THE JUBILEE.

Sir HARRY WILDAIR by Mrs. OSBORNE.

Hapleſs Lovers who ſigh in vain, compoſed by Dr. Arnold, to be ſung by Miſs WAINWRIGHT, at the End of the Second Act.

By *particular deſire*, after the PLAY, a MINUET by Mrs. OSBORNE and Miſs WAINWRIGHT.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED, A FARCE, CALLED

THE MOCK DOCTOR;

OR, THE DUMB LADY CURED.

The MOCK DOCTOR by Mr. DOUGLASS, DORCAS, with the Songs in Character, by Miſs WAINWRIGHT.

At the End of the FARCE, the Epilogue of BUCKS HAVE AT YE ALL, to be ſpoke by Mrs. OSBORNE.

TICKETS to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken, at Mrs. Cannon's, next Door to the Theatre, and of Mrs. Oſborne, at Mr. Hawes's, behind the Old Church.

TO-Morrow, being Wedneſday the 26th February 1766, will be ſold at Publick Vendue, by ROBERT WELLS, at Governor BOONE's Houſe on the Bay, Variety of Houſhold Furniture, a Chariot, ſome Horſes, an excellent Clock, Watch, &c. &c.----To begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

SHIP BREAD, freſh Flour, Northward Rum, and white Bread in Kegs, juſt imported in the Schooner Polly, Captain Marſhall, from Philadelphia, and to be ſold at reaſonable Prices, by

BREWTON & SMITH.

N.B. Old London Madeira Wines in Pipes and Quarter Caſks, to be ſold as above.

EDWARD JONES, & Co.

Have imported in the lateſt veſſels from London, a complete aſſortment of goods, ſuitable to the place and ſeaſon, among which are

CHEAP Iriſh Linens, ſtuff Shoes of all colours and ſizes at 32 s. 6d. per pair, men and womens leather Shoes, childrens Shoes of all ſizes, Nails of all ſorts, to be ſold cheap at their ſtore on the Bay, oppoſite the market.

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Aſſembly, for the better regulating Taverns and Punch-Houſes, on Monday the 31ſt March 1766, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be holden at the Houſe of Mr. Robert Dillon, a Meeting of a Board of Juſtices, aſſigned to keep the Peace in Berkley County, in order to ſign Certificates for Licences (to ſuch Perſons as ſhall be approved of) to ſell and retail all Sorts of Strong-Liquors, as alſo to keep Billiard-Tables. Therefore any Perſon inclinable to take out Licences according to the ſaid Act, are deſired to give in their Names to the Subſcriber before the ſaid Day, between the Hours of Nine and Twelve in the Forenoon, at the Office of FENWICK BULL, Eſq; near Mr. Gordon's, on the Bay.

OLIVER NOYES.

TORRANS, POAUG, & Co.

Have juſt imported in the ſnow Jeſſe, the undermentioned articles, which they will ſell on very reaſonable terms at their ſtores on the Bay.

From LEVERPOOL. BOTTLED BEER of an excellent quality,
Old PORT WINE in Bottles,
POTATOES, and ſome very good COALS.

From CORK. Meſs BEEF in Barrels,
Beſt OX TONGUES in half Barrels and Firkins, with and without the Roots,

N.B. The above-mentioned Veſſel wants a Freight for Portugal or Cadiz.

THE FRONT STORE of the Houſe occupied by Mr. Timothy to be let: Enquire of CHARNOCKE & KING.

TO BE SOLD, the Owner having no farther Occaſion for them,

A HOUSE WENCH, and a likely NEGRO BOY between 12 and 13 Years of Age, fit for a waiting Boy or a trade. Enquire of CHARLES CROUCH.

For LONDON, BRISTOL, the MARKETS, or the WEST-INDIES.

THE Ship JUNO, CONSTANT FREEMAN, Maſter, [illegible]

TO BE SOLD, by

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,

At Mr. Johnſton's, Watch-Maker, in Elliot-ſtreet;

EXceeding good London bottled PORTER in Hogſheads, Caſks, or by the ſingle Dozen. The Packages turn out extraordinary well. Prices as under,

A Hogſhead (containing about 18 Dozen) taken at all Riſques, at Forty-five ſhillings per Dozen.

A Caſk (containing about ſix Dozen) taken at ditto, at Forty-ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence per Dozen.

A ſingle Dozen, at Fifty-five ſhillings.

STRAYED into my plantation, near Bacon's Bridge, a black horſe about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting buttock and off ſhoulder with a brand not legible, about ſix years old.--Another old bay horſe, about 14 hands high, has had a fiſtula, and branded on the mounting ſhoulder and off buttock with an obſcure brand. The owners may apply and prove their property before HENRY SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy young negro wench, that is a good plain cook and waſher. Enquire of the printer.

Mr. PRINTER,

I AM very fond of ſporting, and of DOGS of the kind, and though buſineſs will not permit me to make uſe of them that way, it is extremely hard I cannot keep one to protect my property, for, within twelve months paſt, I have loſt not leſs than three dogs, worth 25 l. each. I am informed there are perſons in and about Charleſtown who have no other way to procure themſelves pocket money but by *dog ſtealing*; to break a houſe, or go on the highway, is more honourable than ſuch clandeſtine practices, for that requires ſpirit; therefore, in order to bring ſuch ſpiritleſs thieves to juſtice, I will give five pounds reward to the perſon that will inform me of the thief, that, on the 20th inſt. February 1766, ſtole a tan coloured rough BITCH puppy of the water kind, about four months old, anſwers to the name of MISS, has a ſmall white ſpot in her forehead, and a tail about four Inches long. In caſe the ſaid bitch ſhould be offered for ſale, I will eſteem it a favour if the gentleman ſhe may be tendered to, ſtops her; and if ſhe, through miſtake, followed any perſon, I will be obliged to him, if he informs his humble ſervant, JOSHUA LOCKWOOD.

THE Sale of the Plantation on Ediſto-Iſland, with the Negroes, Cattle, Horſes, Sheep, Hogs, &c. belonging to me, and which was to be on Wedneſday the 5th March 1766, is put off until further Notice.

ROBERT SEABROOK.

For *Kingſton* in *Jamaica*,
The BRIGANTINE
KITTY
JAMES DORAN, *Maſter*,

HAVING two-thirds of her lading already engaged. For freight of the remainder, apply to James Doran on board the ſaid brigantine, at Mr. Burn's new wharf; who will purchaſe any quantity of lumber fit for the ſaid market.

STOCKER & JACKSON,

DESIRES all Perſons indebted to the late Partnerſhip of WISE & JACKSON, to diſcharge, or otherwiſe ſettle their Accounts, to their Satisfaction, before the firſt of March 1766.

CHARLES-STEVENS STOCKER,

DESIRES all Perſons indebted to him to diſcharge their Accounts, or otherwiſe ſettle to his Satisfaction, before the firſt of March 1766.

For any Port in GREAT-BRITAIN, *Hamburgh, Stettin, Bremen*, or any Port in HOLLAND,

The SHIP
SUSANNAH,
EDWARD LEWIS, *Commander*,

BURTHEN about 550 barrels of rice, draws only nine and a half feet water when loaded; being a fit veſſel for Winyaw, Savannah river, or any port where the navigation is dangerous, or ſhoal water. Apply to ſaid commander, or JOHN TUKE, of whom the beſt intelligence of ſhipping may always be had.

For LONDON,
(*To ſail in ten days*)
The SNOW
ADVENTURE,
ARCHIBALD LUNDIN, Commander.

HAS good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight of ſmall packages, money, or paſſage, apply to ſaid commander at Mr. TUKE's on the Bay, or to ANDREW CUNNINGHAM.

TO BE SOLD, at publick vendue, on thurſday the 27th day of February inſtant, at Mr. Cooper's (late Rantowle's) tavern, at Stono-bridge;

FOUR prime plantation negro SLAVES, viz. two men and two women, the men are good ſawyers, and the wenches likely ſtrong field ſlaves, late the property of Mrs. Skrimſhire, deceaſed. Short credit will be given if required; or merchantable rice, delivered in Charleſtown, will be taken in payment.

ATKINS & WESTON.

BROUGHT TO THE WORK-HOUSE,

February 17th, A ſhort Negro Lad that calls himſelf JOHN, ſays he belongs to Mr. John Bulline the other ſide Monck's-Corner, that he was born in the Iſland of Guadaloupe, has an obſcure Brand on his left Breaſt (done in Jamaica by one Peter Barrel), and hath on a blue Jacket with white mettal Buttons, Oſnaburg Shirt, and a Blanket. Taken up between the Quarter-Houſe and Town.

Feb. 18. A ſhort young Negro Wench of the Callabar Country, named CUMBA, ſpeaks no Engliſh, has filed Teeth, a large Blotch on her Belly occaſioned by Fire, and is all in Rags. Taken up at Hobcaw.

To be ſold at publick Vendue,

At the uſual Place in Charleſtown, on Thurſday the 6th Day of March 1766,

A NEW Schooner that will carry about one hundred and fifty Barrels of Rice under Deck, all Live-Oak Timbers. The Purchaſer may have three Months Credit, giving Security if required. Any Perſon inclineable to purchaſe ſaid Schooner before the [illegible]

BENJAMIN VILLEPONTOUX.

ELEANOR REAZON,

HAS juſt imported in the Mercy, Capt. Reaſon, from [illegible]

STrayed from my Plantation in St. John's Parish, about two Months ſince, a ſorrel Horſe, branded on the mounting Shoulder with DG in one, about 13 hands and an half high. Alſo a dark bay Horſe, about 14 hands high, branded SW on the mounting Shoulder. Whoever takes up the ſaid Strays, and delivers them at the aforeſaid Plantation, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

DAVID GUERARD.

For PHILADELPHIA,
(To ſail in three Weeks)
The new Brig PHILADELPHIA PACKET,
FRANCIS JOHNSON, Maſter.

SHE will have excellent Accommodations for Paſſengers, and will be ready to take in part of her Cargo in a few Days; great part with Said Maker, or [illegible]

For PHILADELPHIA,
(To ſail in Fifteen Days)
The Brigantine PRINCE OF WALES,
THOMAS MASON, Maſter.

FOR Freight or Paſſage, apply to the ſaid Maſter on board, or to THOMAS SHIRLEY, or EDWARD MARTIN.

HAS juſt in [illegible] Wales, The Super-fine FLO Milk, Water, an Bread, &c. To b Street.

Prince of Philadelphia, [illegible] s, and Keys; ; choice Ship Store in Broad-

WILMINGTON, (North-Carolina) January 30, 1766.

AN Express will set off from the Printing-Office in Wilmington, on Monday Morning, the 3d of February, for Charles-Town, agreeable to a Scheme set on Foot by the Gentlemen and trading People of this Place: This Scheme is to be supported by voluntary Subscription, to which many have already subscribed; and it is not doubted but that the neighbouring Gentlemen will contribute to the carrying on of this laudable Undertaking; by which Means we shall be regularly supplied with Intelligence, not only from the South, but from the Northern Provinces, as Vessels arrive at Charles-Town almost every Week, From Philadelphia, New-York, &c.

The Messenger returns to this Town, with all convenient Speed, and will set off again on the second Monday following; and so on, once a Fortnight.

Such Subscribers as have Letters, &c. to forward to Charles-Town, are desired to leave the same at the Printing-Office, any Time before six o'Clock on Sunday Evening, at which Hour the Bag will be sealed up.

No Letters or Packets will be carried for any, but such as are Subscribers.

ANDREW HIBBEN,

Has imported in the Two Friends, *Capt.* Ball, *from* London,

A Neat assortment of ladies jewels and trinkets, which with the rest of his stock in trade, he will sell off at cost and charges, for ready money, as he is about leaving off Business, and intends to live in the country. He flatters himself that he is as well served and as cheap by his correspondents as any on this side the Atlantick, and is perswaded that Gentlemen and Ladies will not have such an opportunity of suiting themselves with cheap bargains a long while to come. Any Person that has a mind to purchase to the amount of 50 or 100 l. sterling, may have a few months credit, by giving proper security if required. The greatest part of his stock was lately imported in the last vessels from LONDON, consisting of the following articles, viz.---Garnet necklaces, ear-rings and egrets, paste ditto, bunches of mock garnets, ladies hussifs with looking glass, plain gold rings, brooches, sleeve buttons, stock buckles, ladies gold watch chains and seals, with a great variety of trinkets, such as gold egg baskets, bird cages, clocks enamelled on gold, &c. rings in all fancies set with diamonds, amathists, emeralds, rubies, tophas, onyxes, garnets and mocco, paste buckles, garnet borders for hair, neat finelling bottles and tooth pick cases enamelled and mounted in gold, a set of toillet boxes with mocco covers and mounted in gold, quadrill boxes with fish and counters, silver and gold thimbles, variety of snuff boxes, gold, silver, and pinchbeck seals of the newest taste, table and tea spoons, salts, waiters, and sets of castors in silver frames, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement.

N. B. Mr. HIBBEN returns his most sincere thanks for the encouragement he has met with from the Publick during his residence in this Town.

GEORGE GREENLAND and CHRISTOPHER JORDAN, acquaint their Friends, in Town and Country, That they have entered into Co-partnership, and purpose to carry on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS; and, for the Conveniency of the same, have taken Mr. *Price*'s Wharf, where they will give constant Attendance. Those that shall be pleased to favour them with Employment in said Business, may depend on having their Orders punctually executed.

WILSON, CORAM, & Co.

Hath imported in the Nancy, *Capt.* Young, *and other Vessels from* England, *a large Assortment of* GOODS, *which they will sell on the most reasonable Terms at their Store on the Bay, near the Guard-House, among which are the following, viz.*

SUPER-FINE Broad-Cloth of the most fashionable colours, with shalloons and trimmings, Bath coating, white, blue, green, and drab plains, striped and spotted linseys, serges, emboss'd serge, strouds, duffil and bed blankets, bearskins, match coating and flannel, herring bone, pillow, corded and rib fustian, barragons and thicksets, white jeans and Indian ditto, Irish holland, dowlas and osnabrugs, bed tick, Wigan sheeting and check, Irish white and brown sheeting, furniture check, printed linens, cottons and calicoes, chints, flower'd lawns, cambrick and muslin, India nankeens, bandanoes, silk romalls, silk lungees, check, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, printed ditto, rich susee ditto, Scots thread, stitching and quilting thread, sewing silk of all colours, white and coloured inkle, tapes, filleting, ferret, bed lace, striped and cotton laces, Holland inkle, bobbing, quality and coat binding, pins and needles, sail and line twine, sail cloth, men, boys and childrens leather shoes and pumps, women and girls black callimanco and leather shoes and pumps, men and womens saddles of different sorts, with furniture, horse and chaise whips, men and boys felt hats, mens thread and silk hose, mens silk caps and breeches pieces, bottled beer, cyder and perry, a few baskets of hotwell water, Cheshire and Gloucester cheese, vinegar in jars, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20 d. nails, sheathing, scupper, and deck nails, plate and Banbury stock locks, Indian corn and pepper mills, long and short handle frying pans, iron pots, parlour dogs with brass and iron heads, spits, cast iron weights, ship, house-carpenters, and felling axes, spades, tilers and common hatchets, nail-makers hammers and tools, anvills and vices, bar and sheet lead, lead shot of all sizes, writing, brown, and sinking paper, long and short tobacco pipes, crown window glass of several sizes, glass and earthen ware, pewter dishes, plates and spoons, paints of most sorts, lintseed oil in jars, malt mill stones, &c. Also, Rum and Muscovado Sugar.

TO BE SOLD,

By ANCRAM, LANCE, & LOOCOCK,

A Large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS, on reasonable Terms as usual. Also *Philadelphia* and *Carolina* Flour in Barrels and Kegs, Ship Bread, good Butter in Firkins, *Cheshire* and *Gloucester* Cheese, double Beer at £. 12 per Barrel, and about 500 Bushels of Hemp Seed.

TO BE SOLD, on wednesday the 26th February, at publick vendue, on John's-Island, in Colleton county,

ALL the valuable Lands belonging to the subscriber, well known to be good, and to any person that is a judge of land, need no recommendation; there is a good dwelling-house and some convenient out-buildings thereon, the land is under good fence, has a sufficient quantity of hook water to irrigate one hundred acres of rice land, and lands convenient for indico and corn; a quantity of pine for sawing and fencing, and as much oak and hickory as will make several hundred cords of wood, within a mile of a landing, and about fourteen miles from Charlestown. Also, a parcel of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, one pettiauger in good order that will carry 25 barrels, and one canoe. Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale may treat in Charlestown, with ALEXANDER HEXT.

Lost, on Sunday Evening, 9th Inst.

A Parchment POCKET-BOOK, with a clasp, and the name *William Bissett* wrote inside: It contained a [illegible] Any person who will bring the same to the Printing-Office, shall receive TWO POUNDS re-

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STOCKER & JACKSON,

Have just imported in the *Carolina Packet*, Capt. *Robson*, and the *Two Friends*, Capt. *Ball*, from *LONDON*, and the *Baltick Merchant*, Capt. *Clarkson*, from *BRISTOL*,

A LARGE and COMPLETE Assortment of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching Season; which, with CHOICE Madera and Vidonia WINES, by the Pipe, Quarter Cask, or in any Quantity not less than three Gallons, and by the Dozen Bottles, Jamaica, West-India, and Northward RUM, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, Loaf and Muscovado SUGAR, SALT, a large Assortment of Family MEDICINES, Ship Bread, Flour in Barrels and Kegs, Bisket, &c. to be sold at their Store in *Charlestown*, and at *Crown-Point*, *STONO*, near the Bridge formerly Mr. *Rantowle*'s, on very reasonable Terms.

N. B. Very fine HYSON TEA.

Jacksonburgh Course Races will begin on the third Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in March *next.*

THE Plates will be pretty considerable, as there is *Five Hundred Pounds* already subscribed; Subscriptions will be taken in by the Subscriber, until the Friday next before the Races. The said Subscriber will be prepared to entertain Gentlemen, and will be furnished with proper Stables for Running Horses and Riding Ditto, not exceeding 100 Yards from the Course. ADAM CULLIATT.

Jacksonburgh, Jan. 15, 1766.

AS scarce any Regard has been paid to our former Advertisement by those indebted to the late Mr. THOMAS WHITE, of Monck's-Corner, deceased. We again give this final Notice, to all those who are indebted to that Estate, that unless they immediately pay or settle to our Satisfaction, every Bond, Note and Account, will, without Distinction, be put in suit, assoon as that Business can be transacted.

LAMBERT LANCE,
PETER BACOT.

RAN AWAY, sunday night, 16th February instant, from his Honour the Chief Justice, a low sized negro fellow, with his wife, and a female child two years old; the fellow is named JACK, is a fisherman, and used to attend at market; he wore a red cap, green jacket and trowsers, and sometimes white negro cloth jacket and trowsers; he had also an old brown cloth riding coat with a velvet cape. DAPHNE, his wife, a lusty strong wench, had on a blue negro cloth gown and white negro cloth petticoat, and a jacket of white negro cloth over her gown: they have several things more that they have taken away with them. A reward of TEN POUNDS will be paid on their being lodged in the work-house, and if harboured by a white person FIFTY POUNDS on conviction of the offender.

BROKE a-drift from my Landing on Sunday night, 9th instant February, a large Cypress CANOE, about 24 or 25 Feet long, and 4 Feet wide, rows with five Oars, her Outside payed with black, the upper Piece of her Stern broke out, the Pintle of her lower Rudder-Iron broke off, her row Locks pretty much broke, has got stern Seats and Forecastle, and had two Oars marked B S on the Blades in her. Whoever will give Information of her so as she may be got, or delivers her to Mr. Thomas Vardell in Charlestown, or to me on James-Island, shall receive FIVE POUNDS Reward.

BENJAMIN STONE.

MR. James Skirving, jun. informs me of the following strays, viz. A light dun gelding, with a white mane and tail, a blaze down his forehead, with a ship, his under lip white, about six years old, twelve hands high, and no perceptible brand.

A bay gelding about seven years old, 13 hands high, with [illegible] but not to be made out, and one hind foot white.

A grey gelding about twelve hands high, seven years old, no perceptible brand.

A bay gelding about twelve hands and a half high, eight years old, branded on the mounting buttock somewhat like an L downwards, has a small star, and paces a little. The owner (s owners, must prove their property before

PHILIP SMITH.

MR. KELTEISEN having declined the Office of Scavenger of the Streets of Charlestown, the Office is thereby Vacant, and the Commissioners will be ready to treat with any Person they shall think capable for the same, at their next Meeting on Monday next, the 24th Instant, at three o'clock P. M. at the House of Mr. Poinsett.

By Order of the Commissioners,
ELISHA POINSETT, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD very cheap, for Cash or short Credit,

BEST single and FF Gun Powder, just imported in the Ship Nancy, John Parker, Master, from London, also Linseed Oil in Casks, at 25 s. per Gallon, and Glauber Salts, at 10 l. per Cwt. by PRICE, HEST, & HEAD.

MESSIEURS SKETCHLEY and LYS, of Gosport, in the county of Southampton, take this method of acquainting the merchants and masters of ships in general, particularly those in the Carolina Trade, &c. that they have

A commodious WHARF,

situated in PORTSMOUTH-HARBOUR, near Mr. CARVER's, with good convenient store-houses, sufficient to contain some thousand barrels of rice, or any other merchandize; and that a ship may lay at the end of the key and have fourteen feet water at the lowest tide, and is as convenient a place for shipping of rice as any in England; and as it often happens that four or five ships are in our port at a time, and cannot get proper dispatch, this is therefore to acquaint the said merchants, &c. who think proper of consigning any of their ships to said Sketchley and Lys, that they may depend on the utmost diligence and dispatch.---N. B. A good shipwrights yard adjoining.

Lost, about a Fortnight ago,

A BEAVER HAT, with Prussian Binding, gold Button and Loop. Whoever delivers it at the Printing-office in Elliott-street shall be rewarded.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Persons having Demands on the Estate of Captain Alexander Shaw, deceased, to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, by the last of this instant February, that they may be settled.

On Tuesday the 4th March 1766, *will be sold, if a fair day, if not, the first fair day following,*

The remaining Part of said Deceased's Estate, consisting of Fifty valuable SLAVES, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Rice, a Waggon, Carts, Trucks, &c. Three Months Credit [illegible] Security if required. MARTHA SHAW, Executrix.
WILLIAM M'TEAR,
THOMAS PHILPOT, } Executors.
JOHN NEWMAN,

Imported in the Minerva, Captain John Barnes, from London, and to be sold, at Mr. Gouldy's, Silver-Smith in Broad-street, by

DAVID DOTT,

A GREAT Variety of Osnaburgs, Irish Linen and Sheeting, printed Linens, Callicoes and Cottons, Persians and other Sorts of Silks, Thread, Cotton and Silk Hose, Bed Checks, 4/4 to 6/4, with sundry other Articles too tedious [illegible]

THOMAS JONES & WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED,

A General Assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, suitable to the Place, among which are a few Pieces of fashionable Silks, to be sold on reasonable Terms at their Store in Broad-Street, next Door to Messrs. Lloyd and Neyle's, and opposite the Post-Office.

TO BE SOLD, in Christ-Church parish, on wednesday the 5th March, 1766.

ALL the Estate of Edward Bolton, deceased, consisting of NEGROES, CATTLE, HOGS, Houshold Goods and Plantation Tools. The Conditions will be Cash, the Property not to be altered till the Conditions are complied with. ANNE BOLTON, Adminrx.
ALLEN BOLTON, Adminr.

TO BE SOLD at publick Vendue, on Wednesday the 12th of March 1766, *at the Plantation of the late* James Bagby, *deceased, at* Santee, *in* St. Stephen's *parish, all the estate of the said deceased, both real and personal, consisting of*

THE said Plantation, containing 700 Acres of choice land, 300 of which is good river-swamp, inferior to none for corn, rice, or indico; there are at least 200 acres of the swamp under good fence; with five sets of indico vats; and upon the said plantation are, a convenient dwelling-house, barns, stable, and other out-houses, as also a good garden and orchard. Also a parcel of very valuable SLAVES, amongst whom are, good carpenters, coopers, wheel-wrights, house wenches, handy boys and girls of most sizes, houshold furniture, a good stock of cattle, and about twelve yoke of working oxen, with sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The Conditions will be made known at the day of sale.----All persons who are any ways indebted to the said estate, are desired to make payment by the day of sale; and those who may have demands on the same, are likewise requested to bring in their accounts, and receive payment, from DAVID DAVIS,
THEODORE GOURDIN, } Executors.

To be sold, at public Vendue,

On wednesday the 12th March 1766, *at the house of Mr. Thomas Nightingale, on Charlestown-Neck, the following LANDS and NEGROES belonging to the estate of William Raven, deceased, viz.*

ONE very valuable plantation on John's-Island, pleasantly situated on Stono-river, exceeding good for rice, indico and corn, now under good fence, and is fit to plant this spring. Many thousand cords of fire-wood may be cut off said land. Also,

Another valuable tract of land on Daniel's-Island, agreeably situated on Wando-river: And

An island on North-Edisto inlet, commonly called Fickling's, very fit for raising of stock. Likewise,

A well-built three story brick house and stores on the Bay, Charlestown, now in the occupation of Mr. Barnard Beckman, that rents for 720 l. per annum. And,

One hundred and twenty (more or less) valuable SLAVES, amongst whom are coopers, sawyers, jobbing carpenters, bricklayers, boatmen, and handy boys and girls.

The conditions of the sale will be made known on that day.

HENRIETTA RAVEN, Executrix.
GEORGE BEDON, Executor.

N. B. If the above day should prove rainy, the sale will be on the first fair day following.

TO BE SOLD at publick Vendue, on TUESDAY the 18th Day of March 1766;

A Plantation in Christ-Church parish, with a good brick dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, [illegible] house and brick pidgeon-house, with sundry other out and two gardens thereon, containing a large quan orange trees, and above one hundred very fine [illegible] peat trees, imported from Philadelphia in Capt. [illegible] years ago, and which bears finely. This place stand situated for a store or school, by its being very conve a landing, and within five miles of Charlestown market, it needs no further recommendation. Any person inclinab to purchase before the day of sale, may apply to *Alexander Chisolme*, or *Robert Wells*, in Charlestown, in whose hands the deeds may be seen.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber in Goose-Creek, Forty or Fifty Bushels of INDICO SEED, fresh beat out.

BENJAMIN SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION in Christ-Church parish whereon I now live, containing 500 acres of land, one hundred of which is cleared, and about eighty acres of pine barren; the rest is as good corn and indigo land as most in the province, has a great quantity of fine fire-wood on it, and two large sets of indico vats, with a very good reservoir of water. There is two good dwelling-houses, a large barn, and other necessary out-houses on the plantation; the situation is pleasant and well known to be healthy; it lays within six miles of Charlestown, has a full view of the town, and vessels can be seen long before they come to the bar. Any person inclinable to purchase may be satisfied of the goodness of the land by viewing it, or enquiring of the inhabitants of said parish, as most of them know it, but for particulars apply on said plantation, to GEORGE BARKSDALE.

Who will likewise dispose of 60 or 70 head of cattle, and about 20 head of horses.

Found by a Negro,

A SILVER WATCH. The Owner describing the Marks, paying for this Advertisement, and giving the Negro something for his Fidelity, may have it again on applying to WILLIAM ELLIOTT, sen.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Schooner Success, burthen about 36 Tons, likewise twenty Tons of good Mahogany Plank. Enquire in Elliott-street, of JOHN HOWELL.

JOHN BLOTT,

PAPER-HANGER, the next House to the WHITE-MEETING,

RETURNS thanks for all favours received, and hopes for a continuance of them. Those who please to favour him with their commands, may depend on having as great a choice, and as cheap as any in the province. He has just imported a large quantity of PAPER-HANGINGS, FLOWER-POT PIECES for chimnies, and several neat patterns of paper at 20 s. per piece. MATTRESSES made and sold cheaper for cash than imported, elegant tea-waiters from 18 to 26 inches diameter, and best Bristol stone buttons at 12 s. per plar.

THE Subscribers, whose late Co-partnership expired was dissolved on the 15th June last, give Notice the last Time, to those indebted to them, that all Notes and Accounts, unpaid by the 31st March 1766, be put in suit immediately after that Date, or as soon after as the Courts are opened.

THOMAS SHIRLE
EDWARD MARTI

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 600 Acres of good LA situated on a Branch of Saludа-River, called [illegible] Wet Swamp, having some Improvements thereon. W [illegible] to purchase the same, may apply to PET

SAMUEL WISE,

Has just imported in the Baltick Merchant, *Capt.* Clarkson, *from* BRISTOL,

BOTTLED Beer, Glouceſter and Cheſhire Cheeſe, white lead and Spaniſh brown ground in oil, dry red and white lead, and Spaniſh brown, linſeed oil in caſks and three gallon jugs, vinegar in jugs, velvet and leather jockey caps, jemmy, twig, and other whips, blue and green houſings, worſted girths and ſarſingles, Pelham and other bridles, blue cloth ſide ſaddles, with furniture complete; boot legs and vamps, mens Morocco ſlippers, delph, white ſtone, and blue and white ſtone chamber pots, white ſtone plates, diſhes, bowls and tureens, pine apple, collyflower and tortoiſe ſhell tea pots, coffee pots, milk pots, ſugar diſhes, flower horns, and pickle leaves, flower pots, milk pans, crates of earthen ware, ſtone jugs, four gallon glaſs bottles wicherd, crown window glaſs of all ſizes, iron pots of all ſizes, tin ware ditto, ſteel corn mills of a more uſeful kind than is generally imported, variety of wine glaſſes, glaſs ſalt-ſellers, and all kinds of glaſs ware, beſt velvet corks, brown rolls, brown heſſens, German, Scotch and Iriſh oznaburgs, dowlas, checks of all kinds, bed bunts, ready made bed bolſter and pillows, bed and bolſter ticking of different widths and prices, fine ſalt, ſhot and bullets of all kinds. Theſe, with the GOODS he has on hand, makes a general aſſortment, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms at his ſtore in Tradd-ſtreet.

WEYMAN & CARNE,

INFORM their Friends, that they new Quick-Silver and Frame old Glaſſes, and removes all Spots and Stains which prevent them from regularly reflecting the Objects placed before them, at their LOOKING-GLASS SHOP IN QUEEN-STREET, near Mr. Holliday's (late Cannon's). They have imported an Aſſortment of Plate Glaſs, which they will diſpoſe of either in Frames, or ſupply People to their own Frames.----Thoſe who may be pleaſed to deal with them in the above-mentioned Buſineſs, or in any of the ſeveral Branches of CABINET-MAKING, they will be very much obliged to for their Cuſtom.

Beaufort, Port-Royal, January 1, 1766.

WILLIAM KELSALL, & Comp.

BEGS Leave to inform their Friends, that they have purchaſed the Stock of GOODS on Hand, belonging to Meſſrs. *Middleton, Liſton, & Hope*, conſiſting of a very large and complete Aſſortment, and would be much obliged to the former Cuſtomers of that Houſe, to continue their Favours.

N.B. They daily expect a freſh Supply of Goods from England.----Produce taken in Payment as uſual.

JOSHUA LOCKWOOD,

HAS imported in the laſt Veſſels, the neateſt Aſſortment of CLOCKS and WATCHES, that ever was ſeen in this Part of the World, and thoſe who wants Clocks may have their Choice out of Eighteen, all of the neweſt Conſtruction, moſt of whom ſhews the Moon's Age, and High-Water on the Bar; one plays twelve Tunes, with moving Figures in the Arch, whoſe fellow is not in America. Alſo a large Aſſortment of Gold, Silver, and Mettal Watches, both plain and chaſed, all warranted, which will be ſold as cheap by retail as in London, and thoſe that chooſe to purchaſe, may change them any Time within twelve Months, if they do not like them. Alſo a very large Aſſortment of Watch Chains and Seals, ſome of which I ſhould be glad to ſell at wholeſale. Likewiſe a genteel Aſſortment of Sterling made Buckles, and a quantity of ſpare Fiſh-ſkin Caſes for Watches, ſome ſtuded with Gold; and a very good Mettal Stop Watch with Seconds in the Center, it ſtops to the fourth Part of a Second; this I had done that the Gentlemen of the Turf might know to the greateſt Nicety how their Horſes goes, which if they like the Plan, they are deſired to leave their Orders at my Houſe in Broad-ſtreet.

WHEREAS Margaret Duchemin (late Creſſwell) my Wife, hath eloped from me, and may endeavour to involve me in Debt, thoſe therefore to whom ſhe is at preſent indebted, may call and ſettle Accounts with me, but from and after the Date hereof, I will pay no Debts of her contracting. In Witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand this 2d February, 1766.

DANIEL DUCHEMIN.

TO BE SOLD,

A STOCK of GOODS, being a ſmall, complete Aſſortment---the greateſt Part whereof has been lately imported. Security will be aſked---and reaſonable time allowed for Payment; other Conditions may be known by applying to Charles Crouch.

GEORGE PARKER,

BEGS Leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he is now removing his Store on the Bay into Church-Street, the Corner of Elliott-Street, lately poſſeſſed by Meſſrs. GLEN & SON; and hath imported in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON and BRISTOL, a complete Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, proper for the preſent and approaching Seaſon, which he will diſpoſe off exactly TEN for ONE; and will be much obliged to his Friends, both in Town and in the Country, who may favour him with their Cuſtom.------COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in Payment.

N. B. He has an Aſſortment of beſt London Sail Cloth, from No. 1 to 8, Cordage, Grapnals, Quern Stones, Train and Lintſeed Oil, Paints of all Kinds, Green, Hyſon and Bohea Tea, ſingle and double refined Sugar, exceeding fine Coffee, with a great Variety of plain and emboiſſed Paper Hangings, all new Patterns, juſt imported. Alſo a Variety of Pictures, &c. &c. which he will ſell very cheap.

For BRISTOL,

THE Brigantine INDUSTRY, Capt. HENRY THOMPSON. For Freight of Indico, Deer-Skins, &c. apply to the Maſter, or

MIDDLETON, LISTON, & HOPE.

Juſt imported in the Sloop Back-River, *from* Baltimore, *in* Maryland, *and to be ſold very reaſonably, by*

SIMON VASHON,

At a Store on Mr. Motte's *Wharf*;

SUPER-Fine FLOUR in Barrels, beſt double BEER in ditto; Ship Bread, and a few Kegs of Water Biſket; Apples in Barrels; Bar Iron, *&c. &c.*

N.B. The ſaid Sloop, burthen about 50 Tons, a prime ſailer, well found, and almoſt new, now at Anchor in the Stream oppoſite to Meſſrs. *Torrans, Poaug*, & Co. Wharf, will be ſold or freighted. For Particulars, apply to

TORRANS, POAUG, & Co.

South-Carolina, January 27, 1766.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given by the Subſcribers, That Mr. JAMES WRIGHT, of Granville County, in this Province, died (ſometime ſince) inteſtate, whereby his Relations in *Londonderry*, in *Ireland*, have a Right in his Eſtate, which is imagined will not amount to *One Hundred and Forty Pounds Sterling*, after the Debts and Charges paid, are deducted: They the ſaid Relations, were informed of this by two Letters, and are hereby deſired to either come, or ſend proper Proofs of their being Relations of the ſaid deceaſed, ſo that they may receive their Part of the aforeſaid Eſtate. All Perſons having demands on the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring or ſend their Accounts properly atteſted; and thoſe that are indebted thereto, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame by the firſt Day of *March* 1766, to prevent trouble, from

ELIAS JAUDON,)
JAMES HAMILTON,) Adminiſtrators.

AS I am determined to leave this Province ſome Time this Spring, theſe are to requeſt all Perſons not to Credit any Perſon on my Account, for any Thing whatever, as I am determined to pay no Debts, but what I myſelf perſonally contract. JOHN O'HEAR.

N. B. Any Perſon in want of an Overſeer for any Place to the Southward of Savannah, may hear of one by applying to me.

JOHN OLIVER, jun.

WATCH-MAKER, near the VENDUE-HOUSE, on the BAY, CHARLES-TOWN,

HAS imported from London, a Parcel of Eight Day CLOCKS, double Moon's Age, in Mahogany Caſes fluted, with Braſs Pedeſtals, Braſs Weights, and broad Pendulums, made by the beſt Hands in London. Likewiſe a Variety of Watches, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. and a large Quantity of Stone Sleeve Buttons the cheapeſt in the Province. He mends Watches, Gold and Silver ſmall Work, in the beſt Manner, covers Caſes with Shagreen, for ready Money only; and for the quicker Diſpatch of Buſineſs, has hired a Journeyman to mend Clocks, Striking Watches, &c.

For LONDON,

THE Ship BEAUFAIN, DANIEL CURLING, Maſter, a great Part of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight of the Remainder, or Paſſage apply to ſaid Maſter at Col. Beale's Wharf, or to

ANCRUM, LANCE & LOOCOCK.

AS no Perſon can qualify at preſent on the Eſtate of THOMAS GORDON, deceaſed; this is to deſire thoſe indebted to the ſaid Deceaſed, or his Eſtate, for Work, not to diſcharge the ſame. MARY GORDON.

just imported in the [illegible]STEIN, Capt. MATTHIAS HOLME, from [illegible]pool and *Barbados*,

EXCEEDING fine old Barbados RUM in hogsheads, a few pipes of MA[illegible]A WINE, a few hampers of good PORT WINE; mens, womens and boys Thread Hose, fupperfine black Breeches Patterns, IRISH Linens from 22 s. to 30 s. per yard, a few pieces of low priced WELCH PLAINS, and fome exceeding good bottled BEER in casks, to be fold very reasonably, by

PRICE, HEST, & HEAD.

FRANCES SWALLOW,

Has juft imported in the laft veffels from LONDON, a neat affortment of MILLINERY and other GOODS, among which are,

BLUE, green, black and ftraw coloured half all and three quarter mantuas, rich ftraw coloured ducape, black alamode, flowered fattins and peeling, a variety of Perfian taffetas, bumbums, ftriped and book muflin, callicoes, chintfes and printed cottons, 7-8th and yard wide plain lawns, cambricks, ginghams, Iriſh linen, women and girls filk and worfted ſhoes, mens, womens, boys and girls, cotton, thread and filk hofe, a great aſſortment of net, trolly, blond and chevanade, frize laces; a neat aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable ribands, womens and girls filk and leather gloves and mitts, velvet maſks, boys fattin caps, black and white feathers, yard and ell wide, ſtriped and figured, ſprig and cyprus gauze; fillets, pompoons and egrets, beſt French necklaces and earrings, childrens neat faſhionable robes, neat dreſſed cambrick caps, rich white fattin quilted baſkets, white fattin pincuſhions, lavender and Hungary water, fine ſcented hair powder, Poland ſtarch, powder blue, ſuper fine hyſon and bohea tea, the king and queen in wax, very large and neatly done in neat caſes with glaſs doors; ſeveral illuſtrious perſons in wax without caſes, viz. the king and queen, prince and princeſs of Brunſwick, biſhop of Oſnaburg, the young prince in the arms of his nurſe, a ſhepherd and ſhepherdeſs, a piece of very neat brocade, a large aſſortment of blue and white, and enamelled china, and complete ſets of ditto, with a variety of other articles, which ſhe will ſell cheap. She continues to carry on the milliner's buſineſs, and will be much obliged to ladies and gentlemen for their cuſtom, who may depend on having their work done in the neweſt taſte, and at the cheapeſt rate.

BENFIELD & JONES,

At their Store in Tradd-ſtreet, near the Vendue-Houſe,

ARE ſelling off their Stock of Goods, at EIGHT and an HALF for ONE Cafh, or NINE for ONE, and Credit to the Firft of September next, by which Time their Co-partnerfhip will expire: They hope none whofe Bonds, Notes or Book Debts, are now due, will omit paying them, as they are determined to embrace the firft Opportunity of putting them into the Hands of an Attorney at Law to be fued for.---They have on Hand a great Variety of moft Articles ufually imported into this Province, and a Quantity of extraordinary fine hyfon Tea at 5 *l.* 10 *s.* per lb.

LIONEL CHALMERS,

INTENDING to depart from this Province, defires all Perfons who have any Demands againft him, to call for their Money; and he requefts thofe, who in any Manner are indebted to him, to make fpeedy Payment thereof.

SAMUEL GROVE,

Has juft imported in the Diana, Capt. Cheefman, from Briſtol.

WOMENS black calimanco and everlafting fhoes, double Glouceſterſhire cheefe, 1, 1-2, 2, 2-2 and 3 gallon iron pots, which, with a ſmall aſſortment of other goods now on hand, he will ſell much under the common advance. And as he intends for England early in the ſpring, and no notice has been taken of his former advertiſement, this is once more to requeſt all perſons indebted to him in Charleſtown, by bond, note or otherwiſe, to diſcharge the ſame on or before the firſt March next, as it may enable him to pay thoſe to whom he is indebted. All accounts unpaid after that time, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of an attorney to be ſued for without further notice.

N. B. A young hearty wench that can cook and waſh tolerable well, and a boy and a girl, to be ſold, having no further occaſion for them.---Fine hyſon tea at 6 *l.* 10 *s.* per lb.

TO BE LET,

THE PLANTATION & FERRY in St. John's Pariſh, commonly called and known by the Name of the STRAWBERRY, whereon is a good Dwelling-Houſe and other Out-Houſes, a Garden and about 80 or 100 Acres of cleared Land, fit for Corn and Indico; a Horſe Boat, and two Negro Men to attend the Ferry: There is alſo on ſaid Place, a Mile Courſe, and a large convenient Stable with proper Stalls for Horſes. Any Perſon inclinable to rent the ſame (which will be vacant by the firſt of March) may apply in St. Thomas's Pariſh, to

BENJAMIN SIMONS, jun.

TO BE SOLD for no Fault, an excellent Negro Cooper. Enquire of the Printer.

The Brigantine EAGLE, Captain JEREMIAH BURROWS. Burthen about 400 Barrels of Rice, and has one half of her Cargo engaged. For Freight of the other half, or Deer Skins or Indigo, apply to

NOWELL & LORD.

N. B. The ſaid Brigantine has very good Accommodations for three or four Paſſengers.

For LONDON, LEVERPOOLE, COWES and a Market, or PORTUGAL, The Ship LIBERTY, Captain ROBERT LIVINGSTON. Burthen about 800 Caſks of Rice, has Part of her Cargo engaged, and will be ready to take in about 10 Days. For Freight, apply to ſaid Captain, at Col. Beale's Wharf, or

NOWELL & LORD.

THE Subſcriber finding it neceſſary to acquaint all Perſons concerned that he has been at a very conſiderable Expence in enlarging and raiſing the Cauſeway, &c. at Aſhley-Ferry, and an Annual Expence for Ropes, Boats, &c. He therefore intreats the Favour of all Perſons that are any ways indebted to him to diſcharge the ſame by or before the firſt Day of April next, after which Time, if his requeſt is not complied with, he is determined to ferry over no Perſon without the Money (except thoſe who ſhall ſign a written Agreement by the Year) as he finds it very tedious to keep particular Accounts of ſuch trifling Sums, attended with great Loſs and more Trouble in collecting. He therefore deſires every one to pay Regard to this Publick Notice.

EDWARD LEGGE.

DRIFTED or ſtolen from Roper's wharf, a YAWL, belonging to the ſhip Hannah, about 17 feet long, and five feet broad, rows with five oars, her ſtern ſheets broke up, and much out of repair; a ring bolt in her head and ſtern, inſide painted red and bottom white, but very dirty. Whoever takes up ſaid yawl and delivers her on board ſaid ſhip at ſaid wharf, ſhall receive a reward of Two Dollars.

RICHARD BREWER.

On tueſday the 4th inſtant, took up a yawl 21 feet long, and five and an half feet wide, a piece of her ſtern gone. The owner may apply as above.

ALL Perſons indebted to MIDDLETON, LISTON and HOPE, are deſired forthwith to ſettle and pay them; for, as their Co-partnerſhip is diſſolved, they are determined to cloſe all their Concerns without loſs of Time.

For LONDON, or, (if immediately taken up) For LISBON or OPORTO, THE Ship TWO-FRIENDS, SAMUEL BALL, Maſter, a very faſt ſailing Veſſel, and is ready to take in her Cargo at Mr. *Roper*'s Wharf. For Freight or Paſſage (having very good Accommodations) apply to ſaid Maſter, or

MANSELL, CORBETT, & Co.

To be Let, and may be entered upon at Lady Day next,

THE STORES on the Bay, formerly poſſeſſed by the late Solomon Iſaacks, and now in the Poſſeſſion of Meſſrs. Amory and Taylor. Apply to THOMAS SHIRLEY.

BRAILSFORD & CHAPMAN,

REQUEST the Favour of all Perſons who are indebted to them, and whoſe Contracts are now due, to pay the ſame without loſs of Time. Thoſe whoſe Debts are of an old Standing, muſt not expect much longer Forbearance.

A FEW Barrels Porter, imported in the Ship Minerva, John Barnes, Maſter, from London: To be ſold by GUERIN & WILLIAMSON.

For NEW-YORK directly, THE Schooner ANGELINA, WILLIAM STEWART, Maſter, burthen about Four Hundred Barrels of Rice. For Freight or Paſſage (having good Accommodations) apply to ſaid Maſter, or

TORRANS, POAUG, & Co.

N. B. A few Servants, chiefly Tradeſmen, imported in ſaid Veſſel from Ireland, is ſtill on hand, and their Times will be ſold reaſonably.